all the French Orphans Starve While We Live in a Land of Plenty?

Irvin Cobb told us that the widows in France, whose ands had been killed. have obligated themselves to set the grave of an American soldier for their life, and their children would care for it for the next gener-

Shall we turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the French and during the Christmas holidays in a land of plenty?

You old misers, who have made no contributions to war and had no boy that you could give to the country, ou can pay \$25.00 a year for a boy, \$36.00 a year for girl, or, far better than that, \$48.00 for the support and binds you for one year.

Call telephone M. 6617 and ask for Mrs. C. C. Notham, or Mrs. T. N. Van Dyke, or Mrs. H. L. Cory, and sees good ladies will tell you how to adopt one of these rench orphans and the year 1918 will end much brighter you than it will if you squeeze your nickel until the merican Eagle squeals in horror and the French child

This Article Contributed By

Central Labor Loan and Savings Company

A. HUNT, Cashier

624 Cherry St.

HOME ICE CO.





THE MAN WITH THE CLUB FOOT

Abt. VII.

▲ STRANGE message came to Capt. A Okewood-an apparently meaningless message—which caused him to take a perilous trip into the heart of the enemy's country.

How he managed to slip into the heart of Germany-his amazing experiences with the Prussian Secret Service, his conflict with the mysterious "man with the club foot"-and the startling denouement which followed the plots and counterplots forms one of the most gripping stories of the intrigues behind the war.

The author-Valentine Williamshas not only constructed a story of thrilling war interest, but one which will long be remembered because of its elements of adventure and mystery.

Begins December 26

THE NEWS

OPEN LETTER TO WILSON FROM 2D LICHNOWSKY

EYES OF GERMANY ON THE PRESIDENT.

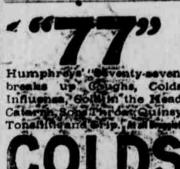
Not Begging Forgiveness. Only Want Justice and a Part of Blame.

Munich, Dec. 20,-(A. P.)-G Count Max Montgelas, who was recalled from Switzerland to enter the

called from Switzeriand to enter the Bavarian cabinet on Nov. 21, and who has been referred to by French newspapers as the "second Lichnowsky" because of his revelations of conditions prevailing in Germany early in the war, has published an open letter to President Wilson. It follows:
"In these declaive weeks the eyes of all the world are upon you. Above all the syes of the German people in the present difficult crisis are watching you. We do not beg, we do not want forgiveness, but want justice. We do not say Pharisaically thaata one of us is guiltier than the other. We do not separate ourselves in these days of suffering from any of our countrymen, high or low. We want to bear in common a pertion of the blame devolving upon our people in this world catastrophe.
"Each of us who knows your country

volving upon our people in this world catastrophe.

"Each of us who knows your country knows well that proud conscious American nation beneath the star spangled banner and honors it. We disdain to blame others, but we expect, Mr. President, that you will, despite all opposition, achieve success with the principles you laid down. We are building upon the words you spoke at Washington's grave, when you said that every arbitrary power, regardless of what side it appears upon, must be destroyed or condemed to impotency. We are building upon the word of impartial justice, which knows no difference as to those to be judged. We are confident that you want to create a league of equality between nations, in which each people max freely hreath and work and prosper spiritually."



AMERICA'S ROLL OF HONOR

The Two Casualty Lists Contain 2,410 Names, of Whom 28 Are From Tennessee, 20 From Georgia and 13 From Alabama-Fatalities, 174.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces. (Only the names of thous from Tennessee, Alakama and Goorgie are published in these lists):

Killed in action 19
Died of wounds 25
Died of accident and other causes 25
Died of disease 27
Wounded (degree undetermined), 765
Wounded slightly 757
Missing in action 22 Died of Wounds.

Private—HERBERT E. a O'NEAL (Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Starnes), Hanceville, Ala.

Died of Diesase,
Private—Will-LAM RENTON LEWIS (Mrs. Betty Lewis), Denmark, Tenn.

Wounded Severely.

Captain—COURTNEY S. HENLEY (John C. Henley), Rirmingham, Ala.

Lieutenants—EVERETT SHEPHERD (Mrs. Hattie W. Shepherd), Birmingham, Ala.;
JUBSON D. DE RAMUS (Mrs. Judson D. De Ramus), Verbena, Ala. Private—BENNIE F. HOLLOWAY (Mason Holloway), Estimate

Private—BENNIE P. HOLLOWAY (Maston Holloway), Estenton, Gs.

Died of Disease.

Privates—JORIPH S. MONROE (Moreson Monree), Rafiletto, Tenn.; OWEN O. BYANDRIDGE (Mrs. Martha Standridge), Douglasville, Gs.

"Wounded (Degree Undetermined),
Lieutenants—FRANK CARTER (E. V. Caster), Atlanta, Gs.; WILLIAM'F. McINTOSH, (Mrs. William F. McIntosh), Mostgomery, Als.; HOWARD PARRISH (Dr. J. A. Parrish), Veldosta, Gs.

Sergeant—CHARLES E. DISNEY (Ruff Diancy), Coal Creek, Tenn.
Corporats—JOREPH C. JOHNSON (Miss Kittle E. Johnson), Memphis, Tenn.; ROME J. LAMB (William F. Lamb), Nashville, Tenn. Dougiasville, Ga.

Wounded (Degree Undetermined).
Lieutenanta-FRANK CARTER (E.Y. Carter), Atlants, Ga.; WILLIAM F. McINTOSH (Mrs. William F. McIntosh), Monteomery, Ala.; Howard Parrish), Veldosia, Ga.

Bergeant—CHARLES E. DIRNEY (Ruff Dianey). Coal Creek Tenn.
Corporals—JOREPH C. JOHNSON (Miss Corporals—JOREPH C. JOHNSON (Miss Corporals—JOREPH C. JOHNSON) (Miss Kittle E. Johnson), Memphis, Tenn.; ROMER J. LAMB (William F. Lamb), Nashville, Tenn.
Privates—WILLIE MOSS (Mang Adams Moss), Bayannah, Ga.; ELIJAH WIRERRAM (Isidore Wisebram), Rome, Ga.; JOE FRED (Isidore Wisebram), Rome, Ga.; JOR FRED (Isidore Wisebram), Rome, Ga.; JOHNSON (Wiley Worth Ala.; CHANEY H. LANDHESS (Joseph H. Landress), Laxonnal, Ga.; CHARLE PREN-Landress), Laxonnal, Ga.; CHARLE PREN-LICE (Vergil Prontice), Huntsville, Ala.; LEON S. RAILET CHAMBERS (William K. Landsret), Monroe, Tenn.; RAILET CHAMBERS (William K. Mary (Willis N. Hunt), Cordele, Ga.; LESS L. MONROE FARTEE (Charlotte, Johnson), Ga.; KNIGHT (William R. Lanbsret), Winneld, Ala.; JOSEPH BALDWIN (Mrs. Privates—JOE R. MARSH (John Marsh), Cottal Research (William E. Lambert), Winneld, Ala.; JOSEPH BALDWIN (Mrs. Privates—JOE R. MARSH (John Marsh), Macon, Ga.; RAAC PITTS (Mrs. Dorn Piffs), Moultrie, Ga.; RICHARD N. PLOWMAN (Mrs. P. Plowman), Reform, Ala.; PHANKE (LIP RAPP (Mrs. Julia C. Mapp), Macon, Ga.; RAAC PITTS (Mrs. Dorn Piffs), Moultrie, Ga.; RICHARD N. PLOWMAN (James P. Plowman), Reform, Ala.; PHANKE (LIP RAPP (Mrs. Julia C. Mapp), Macon, Ga.; RAAC PITTS (Mrs. Dorn Piffs), Macon, Ga.; RAAC PITTS (Mrs. Dorn Piffs), Macon, Ga.; RAAC PITTS (Mrs. D

TRAGIC ODYSSEY IN SYRIAN DESERT REVEALED BY KUT PRISONERS OF WAR

Turks Sent British to Certain Death, to Starve and Die

Turks Sent British to Certain Death, to Starve and Die During Terrible March.

(London Times-Phil. Ledger Cep. Cable.)

London, Dec. 1.—A report on the treatment of British prisoners of war in Turkey has been issued as a White Paper. From this it appears that out of a total of 16.583 officers and men captured by the Turks, 3.222 have been reported dead, while 2.222 remained untraced, and, it is believed, have all perished. These figures, says the report, give the exact measure of the meaning of captivity in Turkey." The most tragic fate befell the garrison which surrendered at Kut, to whom all the untraced belong—they perished, beyond doubt, in the dreadful march the Turks forced them to undertake across the Syrian desert. Of 2.680 British N. C. O.'s and privates taken at Kut, 1,305 died and 449 are untraced; that is, over 65 per cent. perished. Of 10.485 Indians, 1,290 died and 1,773 remain untraced. French soldiers to the number of 1,400,000 were killed during the war, according to a statement by the socialist deputy Lucien Voilin in the French chamber of deputies.

The intergate commerce commission in an order has established rules for the construction of through rates over government-controlled and noncontrolled railroads.

Dr. D. M. Pixley, mayor of North Little Rock; Lieut. Paul Grabriel and Herbert Stewart, negro, were acquitted on charges of arson in circuit court.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Hopkins Twichell, pastor emeritus of Asylum Hill Con-

From Kut to Bagdad.

After the surrender at Kut' the troops were first plundered of all their valuables and then kept for a week unsheltered in sun and rain, at Shamran, and during that week nearly 300 died. Then when the columns set out to cover the 100-mile march to Bagdad, the officers were foreibly separated and sent on independently to Bagdad by on independently to Bagdad by The sufferings of the men were

reat.

They were herded like sheep by counted Arab troopers, who freely sed sticks and whips to flog forward. mounted Arab troopers, who freely used sticks and whips to flog forward the stragglers. Food was very short, the heat was intense, the clouds of dust perpetual and a great number of the men had now neither boots nor water bottles. Their escort stripped them still further. By the time of their arrival at Bagdad most of the Arab guard were dressed in odds and ends of British uniforms, stolen during the march. There was little or nd control by the Turkish officers, who usually rode at the head of the column. The only mitigating influence was that of the Turkish doctor, who accompanied the march. His name, which was lila, deserves to be recorded, for he was untiring in his ministrations to the men, but he could, of course, do little among thousands who needed him. One day—the fourth of the march—had absolutely to be given over to rest. This was at Azizie, where some 350 sick, British and Indian, were left behind in a sort of cowshed, densely crowded and flithily verminous, to follow later by river. The rest struggled on, many of them now half naked, all so near the limit of exhaustion that there were daily deaths by the roadside. So after nine days' march, the column arrived at Bagdad on May 15 and were marched for three or four hours through the crowded streets before being taken to the place where they were jo encamp.

At Bagdad most of the men remained

marched for three or four hours through the crowded streets before being taken to the place where they were to encamp.

At Bagdad most of the men remained three months, and through the unceasing efforts of the American consul, Mr. Brissell, they at length obtained a sufficiency of food. Fortunately, twenty-two officers and 323 men obtained an exchange as medical staff and sick, and left for the British lines by boat on Aug. 8. It is worth mentioning that just before they had left Bagdad the Turks—then and then only—had provided them with new boots and clothing, feeling ashamed, as a Turkish officer candidly expressed it, to send them home in their rags.

Terrible Desert Journey.

The officers were sent on separately to Asia Minor, including even the regimental doctors—an utterly disastrous arrangement.

There remains to be told what had happened to the main mass of the prisoners, those who had been judged capable of the journey up-country and across the Syrian desert to Asia Minor. Week after week, through June and July, parties of them had left Bagdad, following the route aiready taken by their officers. They had been seen leaving the city camp and crowded into the railway trucks which were to take them as far as Samarra, the railhead (as it then was) some seventy miles up the river. From there they would go afoot. Their state of preparation for a march of 500 miles, the health and strength and equipment which they possessed for withstanding one of the flercest summers of the globe, can be pictured from what has been described already; and the efficiency of the Oriental care to which they were intrusted is as easily imagined. The officers who were left in Bagdad, and who watched them depart, could only feel the deepest anxiety and dread.

Awful Sights in Desert.

All across the desert, at one place after another, these sights were repeated; starving and dying men in tens and twenties lay in any scrap of shade or mud hovel that might be allowed them and waited their erid. Some had to wait long. Many weeks later

starving and dying men in tens and tites lay in any scrap of shade or hovel that might be allowed them waited their end. Some had to long. Many weeks later, at a desvillage about three days journey Aleppo, there was found a group & British soldiers and about a dozen ins, who for three months had lain he bare ground of a mud-walled sure, subsisting solely on a few is thrown to them by Arabs or ng caravans. The Englishmen had fourteen; eight had died, and of survivors only one was still able

regational church, over which he was establed in 1865, died. He was 80 years

as possible place them on a normal basis.

The national assembly of German Austria has adopted a bill ordering an investigation into the question of who was actually responsible for the war and prescribing the proceedings to be taken against its authors.

During the inst allied offensive, between Sept. 28 and Nov. 11, twenty-que American balloons were lost.

Secretary of State Hanush has made the announcement that because of the shortage of coal 48,000 persons are out of employment in Vienna.

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